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OUR STANDARD BLEND OF
SCOTCH WHISKY
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Sample on Application.
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Gongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

NO. 14,816 號六百八千四萬一第 日五初月九年壹十三號光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1905. 二拜禮 號卷月十年五零百九千一英華香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

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A Blend
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In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex-Factory.
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a142]

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Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [a33]

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Conciliation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a174]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.
37, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [a266]

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MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
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CHAMPAGNE BREWERS AND
SHIPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [a22]

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UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEE,
GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
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Any Order Promptly Attended To.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

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EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on
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Star drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."
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S. MINAMI Manager, Hongkong.

1

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
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APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Established 1886.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a26]

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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [a96]

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FROM
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THE FASHIONABLE WINES OF THE MOMENT ARE MOSSELLES BOTH
STILL AND SPARKLING; WE HAVE IN STOCK AT THE MOMENT:
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1 doz. bottles \$18.00 \$20.00
GRAACHER (SUPERIOR)
SPARKLING MOSSELLE (CROWN LABEL) 24.00 26.00
BEERCASTLE DOCTOR (VERY CHOICE) 28.00

TELEPHONE NO. 75.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1905. [a37]

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The Practical Book-Keeper and Accountant's Guide, by Scoular	\$3.90
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The Burton Letters	0.80
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ENGLISH LAWN NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES; SPRING INKSTANDS; BURY COURT STATIONERY; CARTOON DRAWING PAPER.	
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TENNIS RACKETS;—FORRESTERS, SLAGZENERS.	
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BLACK AND BROWN WALKING SHOES; BEST ENGLISH MAKE.	

[a35a]

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ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1299]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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BRANDY	***	Per Case \$22.50
"	***	20.00
"	**	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	-	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	-	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	-	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	-	20.00
" DOURO	-	13.75
" SHERRY, AMOROSO	-	20.00
" LA TORRE	-	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	-	40.50

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[a54]

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JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. 2068

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C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

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FOR TEXTILE FABRICS,

WALL-PAPERS.

CARPETS

AND FLOOR-CLOTHS.

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[a475]

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"BOAR'S HEAD"
BOTTLING.
Per cask 8 dozen Pints \$24.00
Per dozen Pints ... 3.00
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Dining accommodation for 300 persons.

131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.

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BRAND
BASS' ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT,
AND LIGHT ALES.

PRICES:

	PER CASE	
"BULLDOG" Bass' Ale	12dz pts \$27	Per doz pts \$2.25
"BULLDOG" Light Ale	4 " pts \$18	pts \$4.50
in Cham-pagne Bottles	8 " pts \$24	pts \$3.00
(specially brewed for this climate)	12 " splits \$27	splits \$2.40
"BULLDOG" Guiness' Stout	8 " pts \$24	pts \$3.00
Do.	12 " splits \$28	splits \$2.40

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(33)

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should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with all communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes A.R.O. 5th Ed.,
Letter 12
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

HIRTHS.
On 27th August, at Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Alex. Cumming, of a daughter.
On 22nd September, at Shanghai, the wife of F. A. Samson, of a son.
On 24th September, at Shanghai, the wife of H. J. Waller, of a daughter.
MAEKAGE.
On 23rd September, at Shanghai, Frederick Stephen Ramsay, to Louise Elise, second daughter of Captain James Gray, Shanghai.

DEATH.
On 23rd September, at Shanghai, J. W. L. Wallace, late 2nd officer of s.s. *Shengkang*, China Navigation Co.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 16A, DES VIEUX ROAD C.L.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 3RD, 1905.

We have waited for some further explanation of REUTER's telegram of the 25th September about the foundation of a new naval base at Singapore. That Admiral Fisher's policy of centralisation of our naval armaments is, in principle and from a belligerent point of view, perfectly correct is not to be denied. An army or a navy scattered in small detachments over a large extent of territory loses in efficiency and power, and the nearer to the point of supply, other things being equal, such a base is situated, the greater is the advantage. Like the force of gravity, the efficiency becomes here actually in the inverse proportion of the square of the distance. What the carrying out of the scheme demands, however, in other particulars, is noteworthy. If the fleet of England were an indefinite quantity, the forming of any particular base could be undertaken without consideration for other localities; but of course the fleet of England, though the most numerous amongst the nations, has its limits, and strengthening one point implies necessarily weakening others. Halifax

Esquimalt, Trincomalee and Weihai are those named for abatement. Here of course there is room for much difference of opinion. In the old days of wind-jammers, Halifax was, of course, for the Navy a most important base whence to look after the east coast of America. In those days of twenty-knot cruisers and innumerable submarine cables, it is as easy to watch the coast from Plymouth or Beerhaven. But why reduce Esquimalt? Esquimalt has innumerable advantages which Singapore can never hope to attain. One thing at least is important—it is within call of a military force, either from Canada or from the home country itself. It looks out over the Pacific in a way which Singapore cannot even rival; it has a safe refuge in King George's Sound should a misfortune ever occur, and it has within itself the means of refitting, or even rebuilding a navy. Trincomalee is within reach any time of Aden or Bombay, so as a base it probably is only standing in the way of some more suitable gathering place. Of Weihai as a naval base there is not a word, except its salubrity, to recommend it. When taken possession of, it was a useful advance guard, but as a base, it is not only at the extreme limit of distance, so that instead of nursing the Fleet it would require to be nursed by it; but it has actually no military resources of any kind to fall back on. So much we unhesitatingly acknowledge. Yet in stating the other day that the abandonment of Weihai would be an act of criminal folly on the part of any Minister who recommended it, we by no means stultify our opinions. The importance of Weihai as an advanced station was very apparent two years ago. That it has for the present ceased to be obvious does not argue any alteration in the position of Weihai, but merely that in the present condition its military serviceability has ended. Mainly, Weihai in English hands was intended as a counterpoise to Port Arthur in Russian hands; that contingency has departed, let us hope, in the interests of the world at large, for ever.

But England has never sought to pose as a military nation, nor does she desire to coerce her neighbours in any way; in fact, the more prosperous are her neighbours the better for her own interests. That, of course, is the true explanation of England's efforts in the cause of peace; and also the true cause of her having to be at all times prepared to second them by force of arms, if necessary. This is also the chief cause of the importance of Great Britain retaining her position in Weihai. Conceal it as they may under the cover of smooth generalities, there is no doubt that the partition of China is the ultimate hope of more than one Continental Power; the occupation by Great Britain of Weihai has acted hitherto as a salutary check on these designs; her abandonment of it as a thing of no moment would remove the curb, and unleash the demon of discord. This is felt and comprehended by everyone outside the immediate influence of the British Government itself; and we do not confine our remarks to any party in England, nor even to England herself, but include the entire world.

Now the abandonment of the project of making a naval base at Weihai, for it never was anything more than a project, by no means logically demands a retirement from the position, any more than the like abandonment of Halifax implies the yielding up of Nova Scotia to the first claimant. It has never been the practice of England, however it may have recommended itself to Continental Powers, to gild her possessions with fortifications. It may not be true that.

"Britannia needs no bulwarks;
No towers along the steep;"
but she has always acted as if she could more efficiently protect herself by concentrating her forces rather than by scattering them at every post needing defence. It might have been wiser policy on the part of Russia to have had no forts at Port Arthur, as recommended by General KUNOPATRIN, than to have lost a campaign through defending them. Even though Weihai be the finest sanatorium in the world, in war time England cannot afford to intern her troops and sailors. But Weihai has other claims to our consideration besides being one of the best health resorts in the world. Commercially it is the key of the Gulf of Pechili, and the Gulf of Pechili commands the entire trade of North China, and not only this but the entire sea-borne trade of Manchuria and Mongolia. This, by the result of the late war, has fortunately been rescued from destruction. It is true that up to this Weihai has given no indication of its capacity for commerce, but that is little

wonder when we consider the disabilities under which by the vacillating policy of the British Government at it has laboured, and the insecurity of the tenure, which forbade the expenditure of my capital beyond the necessities of the day. Weihai, it is well to remember, faces the Pacific and it is in connection more especially with Pacific trade which does not pass Hongkong that its future will rest. The open lone Pacific, never ploughed from year's end to year's end by a merchant keel, has now become the highway of the nations. There is well within the memory of many living residents in China the time when it was uncrossed by a steamer. Now the map is scored with the numerous lines of regular ocean steamers which within the last twenty years have commenced to ply profitably on its bosom. Here really is the future opportunity of Weihai. Are we, for a philosophic fad, for it is nothing more, to cast the opportunity to the dogs?

To-day Mr. F. Brown lectures at the Sanitary Institute on the subject of "Physics and Natural Forces."

Four cases of enteric fever (three imported) were the only cases of communicable disease in the Colony up to Sept. 30.

Yesterday the local police authorities passed a large number of "undesirables" through their hands—31 of whom had come from Saigon and 10 from the Straits Settlements. Their descriptions were taken and they were despatched to various coast towns.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library for the week ending the 1st October, 1905.—

Library.	Non-Chinese	162
	Chinese	49
Total		211

Mr. Hal George, the advance agent of the Fitzgerald Circus, has arrived in the Colony from Shanghai, and is proceeding to Manila to make the necessary arrangements for a season there. Mr. George informs us that the Circus has been having a very successful time in Shanghai.

According to a telegram published in the *Eastern Times* (*Shih-pao*), their Excellencies Viceroy Chou Fu of Nanking, and Lu Yuan-ting, of Soochow, have received telegraphic instructions from the Throne to "confer together as to the best methods for purchasing the foreign portion of the capital in the shanghai-Nanking Railway."

The C.M.S. *Kung-ping*, which arrived at Shanghai on September 28 from Nanchang, and Chofoo, reported: On the 20th instant destroyed two floating mines, and on the 21st instant, with the Hotelkiss gun supplied by the Coast Inspector. All three mines were within a radius of fifteen miles of the Liachishan Promontory.

Mr. Oliver Binbridge, who lately went into China to collect information about the Jews of China, writes from Kufengfu, Honan, intimating that he has obtained photographs and other data of footprints "obliterated by the trampling of untold thousands." We regard this as a distinct achievement; and shall be glad to have full particulars when he returns to Hongkong.

The Standard's Lisbon correspondent states that a fire broke out in the beautiful park attached to the Portuguese Royal Palace at Amoioi and destroyed a large amount of property. It was only with great difficulty that the palace was saved. It is stated that about 5,000 valuable old trees have been burned. The flames reached a great height, and could be seen all over Lisbon. The property which has been lost was worth an enormous sum.

On September 21st, a general meeting of the Toy Kisen Kaisha adopted a proposal to increase the company's capital by yen 6,500,000, for the purpose of building two steamers of 12,000 tons each for the service between Hongkong and San Francisco. The net profit for last half-year was declared at yen 235,537, including yen 20,899 brought over from last account. Of this sum, yen 16,000 was placed to the reserve, yen 195,000 was allotted for a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and the balance of yen 24,537 carried forward to next account.

The N.C. *Daily News* of Sept. 29 reports: Curious proceedings were witnessed at the Portuguese Consulate yesterday. John M. Machado was charged with stealing a watch and chain valued at \$25 from Mrs. M. Machado, at 60, North Szechen Roul. Although the accused had been sentenced at this Court on a previous occasion, the Portuguese Consul refused to recognise him on the ground that he had not registered in accordance with instructions given him at the hearing of the previous case. The accused will probably be brought up at the Mixed Court.

At the Police Recreation Club at Happy Valley on Saturday, Mrs. F. J. Badley presented the prizes recently won in the tennis and bowls tournaments. Constable Edwards, who won first prize in the tennis singles was presented with a handsome cigar case, while the second prize, a gold ring, was presented to Detective Clyde. Messrs. Pitt and Mackenzie were awarded the prize presented for the doubles, while in the bowling tournament the first prize, a set of bowls, went to Inspector Ritchie, and the second, a cigar case, to Inspector Gould.

Sunday November 26 is the day fixed for the next international walking competition at Shanghai. Sunday was chosen as the day most convenient to the majority. The primary object of the contest is to revive interest in walking as a sport, but the international aspect of the competition is of considerable importance. The competition is open to teams of four members of any one nationality who are duly registered at their respective consulates. Prizes will be given to the first ten competitors completing the course and, in addition, to the first, second, and third complete teams to arrive.

The *Globe* says:—As a result of the conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the Chinese Development Company held a meeting in New York, and ratified the sale of the Canton-Hankow Railway back to China. It may be said that this plan was arranged at the meeting between the President and Mr. Morgan, and is satisfactory to all concerned. The price paid for the railway and the concession to build for \$900 mils in the interior was \$6,750,000 dollars. Mr. Morgan only accepted the arrangement in view of the fact that the attitude of China rendered no other course possible, with due regard to the interests of the stockholders.

There on board a certain small private steam yacht had rather an exciting thirty seconds yesterday afternoon. On leaving the west side of Blake Pier, it found its exit barred by two approaching yachts, and with the object of clearing the pier before the craft on the eastern side, the *Wing Lee*, reached the structure, the proprietor ordered full steam ahead and darted across the bow of the *Wing Lee*. The latter had on a little more speed than he had apparently calculated, and caught the little yacht amidstships, and pinned her against the pier. For a second or two, it was held in this grip, but it seemed to shake itself free and struggle through into the open water, where doubtless there were congratulations on a narrow escape.

A correspondent points out in a London paper that "as might have been gathered from the recent 'rush' when the Tea duty was lowered, Britons are, as a nation, by far the heaviest tea-tippers in the world. Some recent statistics published by the United States Government show that each Briton consumes six pounds of tea within the year. On the other hand, the Americans beat Great Britain handsomely in coffee, getting through 11½ lbs. each year. Germany drinks most beer—1.38 litres per person per year, and France most wine—1.56 litres. And, finally, reflects the *Japan Chronicle*, there is ample room for thought in the fact that every Russian drinks, on an average, 5½ litres of vodka in the same period."

The following story is published in the *Korea Daily News* as coming from North-East Korea, where bears are reported to be numerous this year:—Two prospectors, a Chinaman and a Korean, found traces of a bear that had been raiding a corn field near their camp. They prepared a bait by placing dynamite detonators in eggs and laying them about in the field frequented by the bear and concealed themselves near by. After a short wait the bear came down from the hills for his evening meal of green corn and finding the delicacy prepared for him at once proceeded to do justice to it with the result that one or more of the detonators exploded, blowing his jaws to pieces, after which he was easily dispatched with a firelock.

THE FORTHCOMING FLOWER SHOW.

THE CHILDREN'S PRIZE.

The committee of the Flower Show have accepted the suggestion and offer made by "Old Adam" in the *Daily Press*.

This means, therefore, that young people (any resident's son or daughter not over 15 years of age) may begin preparations to show a window-box or verandah-box of flowers for competition. The first thing to do is to write to Mr. S. T. Dunn, the Hon. Sec., of intention to compete. In due course, Mr. Dunn will no doubt notify the necessary further particulars, amount of prize or prizes, and so on. The Committee has still certain details to arrange.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The first match of the season will take place on Saturday the 7th instant after 12 m.p.m. between the 1st Eleven and next 22. The following are the teams:

1ST ELEVEN.—R. E. O. Bird, Major Chester, W. Daniel, Harry Hancock, Captain Kriekensbeck, Major Lewis (Molton), Lt. Lumsden, R.A., Major Pedley, R.W.K.R., Captain Smith, A.D.C. and W. D. C. Turner.

TWENTY TWO.—T. S. Smith (capt.), R. A. B. Ponsonby, W. W. G. Ross, J. Hooper, N. Rutherford, H. G. C. Bailey, F. C. Butcher, T. C. Gray, Captain Noble, R.N., Dr. C. Forsyth, E. A. Fowler, Dr. J. H. Swan, Geo. P. Lammer, J. A. Woodgate, A. G. M. Fletcher, Dr. F. H. Kew, A. O. Lang, H. H. Taylor, Mr. Williamson, A. S. C. and Lt. Lucas, R.A.

Members desirous of playing in the twenty two are requested to communicate with the secretary.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 11.10 a.m. The barometer has risen over China, and is little changed elsewhere. Pressure is high over Central and Northern China, and confidence relatively low over the Pacific to the S.E. of Formosa.

Gradiants are rather steep over the Formosa Channel where strong N.E. winds will prevail. Fresh N.E. and N. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate N. winds; cloudy, some rain.

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS SERVICE.]

DE WITTE HONOURED.

LONDON, 2nd October. M. de Witte has been made a count.

THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, 2nd October. The political deadlock continues in Hungary.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 2nd October. It is expected that traffic through the Canal will be resumed on the 8th instant.

"NATAL" LAUNCHED.

LONDON, 2nd October. The "Natal" was launched on Saturday.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 29th September. Further explosions to complete the demolition of the *Chatham* are required. Traffic will probably be restored in ten days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, 29th September. Baron Fejeray has been re-appointed the Hungarian Premier. LATER. In the Reichsrath, M. Gantshel stated that the Government proposes to Hungary that the respective Parliaments shall appoint deputations to meet in the spring, to discuss a revision of the laws of 1867, and for regulating the joint affairs of the two countries; he said that he was convinced a revision would benefit both, and the monarchy as a whole.

PROPOSED PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL TOGO.

LONDON, 29th September. At the Nelson Centenary meeting in the Albert Hall on the 21st October the British and Foreign Sailors Society propose to hand the Japanese representative a bust of Admiral Lord Nelson, on a pedestal made of oak of H.M.S. *Victory*, for transmission to Admiral Togo.

SHANGHAI BREAD SUPPLY.

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON. The following letter to the *North China Daily News* explains itself:—

Sir.—On several occasions my appetite at breakfast has been considerably weakened by seeing a particularly repulsive-looking insect emerge from the loaf of bread after cutting the latter.

There can be no doubt whatever that this little beast had been baked with the bread, and that like the three individuals mentioned in the book of Daniel had come forth unhurt.

Beyond a passing interest which this may have for scientists, it does not very much concern the ordinary person, but I take it that most of us would prefer that our bread should not see us host to such unsightly tenants

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 2nd October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISE JUDGE).

CHAN FU BRAN V. CHIU HOK LAM.

The plaintiff, a clerk residing at No. 3 Lower Mosque Terrace, claimed from the defendant, of No. 3, Old Bailey, gentleman, the sum of \$300, being money deposited with the defendant on the 13th February.

Mr. C. E. H. Lewis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant, who was not represented, admitted the debt and His Lordship gave judgment and costs for the plaintiff.

F. O. PEREIRA & E. E. SMITH.

This was a claim by the plaintiff, of H.M. Naval Yard, Kowloon, for the sum of \$50, money paid by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendant, who is a shipwright at the Quarry Bay shipyard.

Defendant did not appear, and plaintiff was put in the witness box.

His Lordship—What did you do? sign a promissory note with him?

Plaintiff—Yes.
His Lordship—Very well. Where is the promissory note?

Plaintiff produced it.

His Lordship—And you had to pay on this?

Plaintiff—Yes.

His Lordship—Well, you got your promissory note back. That is as good as a receipt. What are you claiming now?

Plaintiff—The money.

His Lordship—You told me something about losing your pay while you were here.

Plaintiff—Yes. I lose three shillings a day.

His Lordship—Well, you will get judgment and costs and three shillings extra.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 2nd October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISHONOURABLE CHEQUES.

Charles Shellum Rice, unemployed, 35 years of age, appeared to answer seven charges of obtaining goods on false pretences. Inspector Gould, who prosecuted, stated that defendant had obtained articles of clothing from various tradesmen and board and lodgings from several hotel proprietors, and in payment tendered cheques in excess of the amounts due, receiving the balance in money. The cheques were returned in each case as there was insufficient at the bank to meet the demands.

Defendant who pleaded guilty was committed to prison for one month on each of the six charges and two months on the seventh—in all eight months hard labour.

SPORT WITH CHINAMEN.

Edward Neil, a seaman on the *Escape*, was fined \$10, or three weeks' imprisonment, for being drunk and disorderly in Connaught Road. Defendant, it appeared, was having some sport at the expense of the Chinese. He ran round after them and eventually caught one, whom he threw into the air and dropped into the harbour. The Chinaman swam ashore and Neil was arrested before he did any greater damage.

HIS FOURTH TIME.

A Chinaman named Gallardo made his appearance charged with being a vagrant. He stated he had no work and had only 18 cents. The magistrate sent him to the House of Detention for the fourth time.

A HOSPITAL FRACAS.

Chung Yut, one of the Ward boys in the Government Civil Hospital was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner and assaulting two boys at the hospital, one of whom he stabbed. Accused said he had been struck by the complainant, but his Worship said that was no excuse and sentenced him to six weeks hard labour on the second charge.

BEFORE MR. G. N. ORME (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chun Yut, a Chinese doctor of 13, Graham Street, who was defended by Mr. Otto Kong in Sing, denied a charge of having been in unlawful possession of three tuels of opium without a valid certificate. P. S. Garrod stated the facts and a fine of \$100 was imposed on defendant.

A COSTLY "SERP".

A Frenchman, stated to respond to a good position, failed to respond to a summons for being found drunk this morning, and his bail of \$5 was declared forfeited. The facts were stated by P. S. Boland. It appeared that in the course of the night he had been relieved of his gold watch and chain, \$225 in gold, and a pearl pin.

GAMBLING CASES.

Fourteen natives appeared to answer the charge of gambling at No. 7, Kwong Un Street West, on Sunday night.

The defendants were found guilty, and the first two, who were masters of the game, were each fined \$50 while the remainder were ordered to pay a fine of \$3 each.

Another school of eight gamblers, surprised by the Police in a lane near Jubilee Street, on being charged were found guilty. The two keepers were fined \$30 each, and the players each \$3.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The I.G.M. str. *Bayern* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, p.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 19.

FRANCISCAN GRATIFICATION.

It will be a long time before Frenchmen forget the magnificent welcome extended to the fleet last week while on a visit to England. All the Paris papers are still full of graphic accounts of the festivities which took place at Portsmouth, Cowes and London. The visit was a notable one undoubtedly, the more so, as it gave many Frenchmen their first opportunity of getting to close quarters with the Prince of Wales. The opinion which they formed of His Royal Highness is altogether to the credit of the Prince. "Never," says one Parisian who went over, have Frenchmen seen M. Louvet rise at an official banquet and give the signal for a popular chorus. At Portsmouth the Prince of Wales led off the legendary "For he's a jolly good fellow," with the traditional accompaniment of lusty lungs and Britannic fervour. While in England, Frenchmen had the air of Englishmen and vice versa. When Admiral Callard rose to reply to the toast of the French fleet, he spoke like a true Englishman; while Sir John Fisher spoke with *entrain et gaieté* so proverbially French.

AN IMPRESSIVE RECEPTION.

What Frenchmen saw at Portsmouth during their two brief stay left them in no doubt as to the real sentiments of Englishmen towards them as a people. Of all manifestations of sympathy shown to the French naval men, as well as marks of esteem for France, that which produced the greatest impression—was the use of sugar enter, described as *Vins Sucrés*. The Government did well to object to such a suggestion, which would have merely been vexation to the growers of champagne, and done not the slightest good to the wine growers of the south.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PEKING.

The N.C. *Daily News* had the following telegrams referring to this affair:

PEKING, 24th September.

This noon just as the five High Commissioners were about to embark on their train at the Machibin terminus, en route for Tientsin, some one, in the large crowd that was assembled there to witness the departure of these Excellencies, threw a bomb at the train, resulting in H.E. Shaw Ying (one of the five Commissioners), the Commander-in-chief of the French northern squadron. Neither said too much nor too little; their words were most carefully weighed in order not to exaggerate the political significance of the present exchange of courtesies, and which could have been so easily spoilt had not the greatest tact been displayed, by magnifying it into a menace to others.

MOROCCO.

France was somewhat prepared for Germany breaking her word with her respecting Morocco. The loan to the Sultan has evidently produced a very bad effect upon all classes of French opinion. Count von Tattenbach—who was no *partouz grise* with the steers—was bent upon willfully annoying the French, or destroying the success of his absolute indifference to them, by negotiating his loan of nearly half a million—a small banker's accommodation of course, as Morocco is in a condition of semi-bankruptcy; the cunning Sultan is agreeable to Germany occupying part of his territory in exchange—provided other Powers consent which is not at all likely. The Sultan may be sure that if the pusillanimous Tattenbach gets a firm grip of him, as Count von Tattenbach intends to do—he will be made to squirm sooner or later. German diplomacy is conspicuous by its absence of sentiment. The Kaiser has now a golden opportunity for distinguishing himself; let His Majesty while there is still time disavow the deed, and so free himself from the charge of bad faith weighing on him. Was the surreptitious loan sanctioned or not? Only last Tuesday the French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Rovier, made a statement to the effect that the preliminary negotiations for the forthcoming conference on Moroccan affairs—the work of the Kaiser—were progressing smoothly. M. Rovier would certainly not have expressed himself in such terms had he known at the time that the Count was actually forestalling the work of the Conference. Germany it will be remembered gave many, and very definite assurances to France and other interested Powers, that no such step would be taken pending the meeting of the conference. If Count von Tattenbach is guilty of such a palpable breach of faith, he ought to be recalled and severely punished for being overzealous. France while indignant, not the less maintains a most correct attitude in the face of the German representative's continued aspersion. It does not follow that France will ever remain calm, and conciliatory; Germany must herself admit that there are limits beyond which the most self-possessed nation cannot go. France though slighted has no intention of embarrassing diplomacy, and firmly hopes that the ugly situation will not develop into a *caserelli*, for which there is really no need, however critical matters have become by Count von Tattenbach's "hasty work." Germany's—or rather, the Kaiser's—capacity for making trouble is not confined to the North of Europe. The Baltic "big talk" soon vanished away—ridicule killed the foolish idea. The fact that British sailors have not been seen for many years in the Baltic only emphasises the importance of their visit. The latter is closely followed by Frenchmen; the cordial welcome extended by the Dutch Admiral is looked upon as a good omen, and may lead to a return visit from the Dutch fleet to England. Frenchmen were delighted to see recently how England treated the menaces of the Kaiser—not to come near the Baltic. One fact cannot be overlooked: whatever other nations may think of the "mailed fist," Britain at least is always found ready to accept the challenge wherever it is made. William II no doubt forgot this

at the time of his desideratum respecting the exclusive use of the Baltic.

SCOTCH DUKE'S FRENCH SEAT.

The important estate which the Duke of Argyle has just purchased near Boulogne-sur-Mer, is full of historical interest. Hardelot—such is the name of the place in question—is picturesquely situated amid extensive dunes and pine-woods, while on the property is a large fresh water lake. Apart from its former military importance, Hardelot Castle was the place where Henry VIII. met Francis I.; and here there assembled that gorgeous company of courtiers who gave to the meeting place its name of the Field of Cloth of Gold. The Castle which still exists, is a fine medieval monument with high ramparts and fine towers, and dates back to 1223. It stands near the Eau Claire Lake. The summer mansion which the Duke is having built by M. Permentier, the King's architect, will be a most costly and imposing structure.

SWEET WINE.

The interests of the vine-growers of the different parts of France are by no means identical, and the representatives of the south will do better to employ their skill and intelligence in finding new outlets for their export trade in foreign countries, than by endeavouring to get all wines into whose manufacture the use of sugar enters, described as *Vins Sucrés*. The Government did well to object to such a suggestion, which would have merely been vexation to the growers of champagne, and done not the slightest good to the wine growers of the south.

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PEKING, 25th September.

At noon on Sunday a bomb was thrown by a follower of Duke Tei Tsch, with the result that three men were killed, and the Duke, H.E. Wu Ting-fang, and two children wounded. The visit of the High Commissioners to foreign countries has been temporarily abandoned.

The wounded are being cared for in the English, American, and French Hospitals.

There is great excitement here.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang was received in audience last evening.

THE INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL TO JAPAN.

Writing with reference to the conclusion of a contract between the Hokkaido Colliery Co. and certain London capitalists for the acceptance by the latter of the Japanese company's debentures to the amount of 10 million yen, it is therefore believed that the outrage was incited by revolutionaries who will lose everything by the successful termination of the mission abroad. The injured persons were taken to the French Hospital where their wounds were promptly attended to. Owing to the outrage, the Commissioners did not start on their journey, but they are expected to do so, if nothing happens to-morrow (Monday) morning. The person or persons who committed the outrage are still at large.

PEKING, 25th September.

It is stated that the negotiations for a foreign loan by the Kuanwan Railway Company are also progressing favourably. Should the negotiations be successful, the money will be used for the redemption debentures, bearing a high rate of interest, the improvements of the line, &c. The advance in the shares of this company during the past few days is probably due to a belief that these negotiations will be successful.

The *Osaka Mainichi* observes that there are four or five foreign syndicates which are known to be ready to invest capital in Japanese railways, steam or electric. The position of Japanese industries and foreign capitalists, our contemporary holds, are now reversed; the latter offering to advance money, the introduction of foreign capital having been very much facilitated by recent legislation. This seems to be rather an extensive conclusion on the basis of one completed negotiation.

The introduction of foreign capital does not give unmixed satisfaction. A Japanese, said to be an authority on political economy, cautions business circles in Japan to be careful in making foreign loans, and, it seems, warns Japanese against foreign influence. He says the 10 million yen loan of the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company just concluded emphasises the stability and financial capacity of the empire as demonstrated abroad by the war. This has been foreign capitalists to offer their money, and while the offer should be welcomed, business men should guard against being possessed by a mania for obtaining foreign capital. The terms of loan must be fully understood. Otherwise, the profit to be derived from the introduction of foreign capital will be entirely absorbed by foreigners. Again, while the influx of foreign capital is welcome, the introduction of foreign capital is concurrent with the money must be prevented.

It is stated that the negotiations will be stopped at a depth of twenty feet. Her engine was stopped and she was sent to the surface.

After the President had been allowed to

thoroughly appreciate the new sensation Lieutenant Nelson gave an exhibition of what is called

purpose diving. The *Plunger* was rushed to

the surface, where she remained for five or six

seconds, long enough for those in command in

time of war to sight a warship and note her

location for the purposes of destruction. Then

there was a dive to a safe depth and a repetition

of the performance. The *Plunger* was then

stopped at a depth of twenty feet. Her engine

was stopped and she was sent to the surface

for the first time. Again twenty feet below the

surface she was sent to the bottom, where

she lay motionless in order to demonstrate how

easy it is for her to lie in wait under water for

a warship. Lieutenant Nelson extinguished all

the lights to show how perfectly the machinery

of the boat could be handled by the crew when

darkness was a necessary precaution. For the

first time in history a President of the United States was in utter darkness at the bottom of a

sea except by a singing gale.

But the President was more than a passenger.

There was nothing that could be done in the

specification of marine ingenuity that did

not attempt with his own hands.

He took the wheel in the conning tower, with Lieutenant

Nelson at the side, started motor, reversed

them, fired the submerging apparatus and

then a blank to pede.

Judging from the President's expression on

coming ashore about 6 o'clock in the *Dark*

the experience was pleasing to him. He congratulated Lieutenant Nelson on the way the *Plunger* was handled, and shook hands with each of the eleven men in the crew.

The visit to the *Plunger* in weather that made

walking on shore a burden was characteristic of

the President. He has longed for an opportunity to know just how it can be made to do.

For days he has given out official statements through his secretary that under no circum-

stances would he go down in the *Plunger* in

his coming inspection. The *Plunger* is

made to turn a complete circle and reverses

in just one minute.

Then she was sent again to the bottom, where

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

W. DOMINICH.

P.P.C. 2262

A GENTS WANTED by a London Firm
of SHIPPERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and BUYERS for Colonial Firms, for Soft Goods, Hardware and General, to push trade in China. An established firm with good connection preferred. Full particulars to JEPSON & ST. HEDDER, 63 Milton Street, London, England. 2263

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as GENERAL IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the Name and Style of H. CRUZ & CO., Nos. 12 and 14 Queen's Road Central. H. CRUZ & CO. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 2264

J. WATT JAMESON & CO.,
MARINE SALVAGE ENGINEERS.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT SALVAGE MACHINERY. CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN. TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

The Company has the powerful steamer City of Birmingham (257 Tons, 750 I.H.P.) specially equipped with necessary Gear for Salvage purposes, always ready at Short Notice. Telegraphic Address: "SALVAGE-HONGKONG" HOTELMANSIONS, A.B.C. 4th Edition, & 4th Floor, A.J. Cables. Agents for Messrs. SIEDE, GORMAN & CO. Submarine Engineers, Makers of all classes of Diving Gour, London. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 2265

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria and the Western Division of Kau-Lung occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIQUEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of September and October.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be liquewashed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase—all cubicle partitions—air casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandas.

The back yard should have its containing walls liquewashed up to the level of the first floor.

Careful, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be liquewashed but must be cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West. Kau-Lung is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the north end thereof through the Yammal service reservoir to the northern boundary of Kau-Lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK.

Secretary.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1905. 2256

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

Leading Articles:—

The Trade of Pakhoi.

The Trade of Amoy.

The Trade of Foochow.

Hongkong Shipping Competition.

The New Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The Trade of Swatow.

Canals.

Hongkong Jettings.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Local Sports.

Hongkong Cricket League.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Craignow Cricket Club.

Hongkong Football Club.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Hongkong Hockey Club.

Police Recreation Club.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.

A Royal Birthday.

Supreme Court.

Des Vaux Road Fire Inquiry.

The King's English.

Macao.

Market and Middlemen at Wuchow.

Treaty Ports or "Trading Centres."

The China Association.

Companies:—

The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

Canton and Hongkong Ice Co.

William Powell, Ltd.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

Canton Correspondence.

Griffins and their Expenses.

New Roman Catholic Bishop.

Presentation at Kowloon Docks.

Police Court.

Review.

A Chinese "House of Lords."

Closing a Chinese Port.

Alleged Murder at Kowloon.

Undesirable Immigrants.

Leadership on the Praya.

The New Commodore.

Miscellaneous.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies cash.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 4th Oct., will be handed at Consigner's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905. [2181]

STEAMSHIP "OCEANIAN," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Charante and Dordogne from Bordeaux ex s.s. Ville de Côte and Ville d'Arros in connection with above steamers are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before To-day, at 3 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 9th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905. [2182]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as MERCHANTS.

OTTO BECKER & CO., Canton, Shanghai, No. 142, 1st October, 1905. 2255

NOTICE.

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to 3rd Floor KING'S BUILDING, Connaught Road.

MEYER & CO., Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [2256]

HEAD AGENCY OF THE JAVA - CHINA - JAPAN LIJN.

THE OFFICES have today been REMOVED to YORK BUILDINGS First Floor.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [2257]

LOST.

A LARGE, CURLY-HAIRED, DARK-GLOWY ALFEDALE TERRIER, Lenco No. 2,344 on Collar. Reward.

C. C. SCOTT, Care of Messrs. Butterfield & Swaine, Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. 2225

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN of 1896, "E."

38TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the Corporation on or after the 30th September, 1905.

LIST of DRAWN BONDS can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [2247]

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, (Near Tramway Station)

on SATURDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1905, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets \$2 and \$1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Volunteer Headquarters, near the Hongkong Club, or from the Committee of the Hongkong Benevolent Society.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. 2258

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 14th October, 1905, at 12.15 P.M.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [2249]

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS and CONTRACTORS.

SOLE Agents of QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.

All descriptions of GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.

Dealers in GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS

Prices & Estimates on Application.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [2252]

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.

"STONYHURST" and the THREE HOUSES on Magdalene Terrace, Magazine Gap. Area about 8,000 square feet. One Lot or Single, Portion of Purchase money to remain on Mortgage if required.

Apply to—AHMET RUMJAHN.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1905. [2112]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

IN THE MATTER OF THE TE BRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, the LIQUIDATORS are prepared to distribute a first and final Dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-six and Seven-tenths cents per Share to those Shareholders who apply for same and deposit their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vieux Road, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1905. [2181]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, No. 1 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th October, 1905, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with Statements of Account for the year 1904, and of declaring dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 19th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [2136]

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon) on FRIDAY, the 29th Octobe

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 20th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1905. [2231]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. GEORGE P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 9th October, 1905, at 3 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely:—

An 1/4 acre of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot 4, 45. Area 1,967

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

PRACTICAL
PIANO
EXPERTS.

MANUFACTURERS, TUNERS
AND
REPAIRERS.

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

RENOVATED, REBUILT.

AND

REPOLISHED

BY

COMPETENT WORKMEN.
ESTIMATES, FREE.

"OWN MAKE"

PIANOS

FROM \$300.

IMPORTED PIANOS

FROM \$375.

SECOND HAND PIANOS RETURNED
FROM HIRE AT LOW PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [2055]

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press),
PUBLISHED DAILY,

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
medium for Advertising among the
Native Community.

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people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.

The kindly Press criticism, both Continental
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Magazine has elicited is eloquent testimony of
the sterling merit of the publication.

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Hongkong;
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Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

MARTIN'S
APIOLINE STEEL
FOR LADIES PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Thousands
Ladies have a set of Martin's Steel Pills
in their pocket. They are a simple, safe
remedy. Those who use them recommend them
highly. M. MARTIN, CHEMIST, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

76

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

FACTS AND FIGURES.
The annual report on British New Guinea, which is now printed for the Commonwealth Government by the Government Printer of Victoria, is a somewhat voluminous publication but the extent and variety of the information it contains both accounts for and justifies its bulk.

A couple of pages are devoted to the work of the late Acting Administrator, Mr. Christopher Robinson, showing that during the year he was directing the affairs of the Possession he was very anxious in making himself acquainted with the territory by personally travelling through and inspecting the different divisions.

The summaries given of the reports of the officers in charge of the different divisions make interesting reading, and the fuller details given in the individual reports contain many items which throw light upon the conditions and resources of the country, and the manners and customs of the natives. The Central division comprises the earliest settled parts of the Possession. It was here that the London Missionary Society established itself in the early seventies, and the natives who came under the influence of the missionaries had made considerable advances on the road towards civilization before annexation. The centre of the mission was then at Port Moresby. The discovery of mineral deposits in the Eastern and North-eastern districts led to the development of Samarai, a busier centre than the older settlement. It is considered, however, that when the agricultural development of the country makes a fair start, the tide of prosperity will set back to Port Moresby. The division, we are told, comprises enormous areas of land at all altitudes, from sea-level to 13,000 ft., "which is unsurpassed for tropical agriculture, and in the neighbourhood of Port Moresby there are hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest pasture land, admirably suited for raising stock. There are, in addition, numerous waterways leading into the interior, and the coastline is exceptionally well provided with sheltered harbours for ships." A considerable portion of the coastline has yet to be brought completely under Government influence, for between the mouth of the Parai River and Cape Blackwood a numerous and wildlike population make landing there a hazardous enterprise. The two chief indigenous vegetable products of the division—cotton-wool and cotton—are already showing signs of exhaustion. So far the mountains only have been prospected for minerals, and that only here and there, but it is conceived that the South side of the main range will quite as well repay prospecting as the better-known side.

Samurai is the Government headquarters and the port of entry for the Eastern Division, and it is described as a very busy and thriving little place with a constant population of Europeans and natives. Through this gateway to the division there are ever passing a number of men—brown and white, and chiefly young men, on their way to and from Australia. The chief difficulty in the divisions appears to be the heavy labour traffic, and the abnormally high percentages of death and desertions point to something radically wrong. The boys indentured for work on the new gold fields pass through Samarai, and thither such of them as survive return, as the report puts it, "gleefully returning to their homes after their year's term of service." They do not seem to find much occasion for glee during its currency. The death rate of native employees in the Northern Division in 1903-4 (including the missing and the dead) was no less than 23 per cent. The frequency of desertions, often resulting in recapture and retransmission to the employers, has an ominous look. One result of the opening up of the division, the Administrator notes, is that the marriage tie is not held as sacred as it was in former days.

The headquarters of the South-Eastern Division are at Milnerton or Woodlark Island. The expectation that this would be a rich gold-producing island has not yet been realized, but recent indications obtained by deep-sounding are spoken of as encouraging. Until recently the chief attention of miners was given to a place called Kulamban, but a locality named Busai, six miles distant, is now well spoken of. "Alluvial gold," says the report, "has been obtained at the latter place for years past. It appears as though at some prehistoric epoch Woodlark formed part of a continent or large island, and subsequently became submerged. During the period of its submergence it became covered with a thick layer of coral, and in this condition it was pushed up again. At Busai the alluvial gold is found in an old river bed, and a short time ago miners might have been seen digging through the fossil bones of marine monsters and washing the metal out of the fragments."

In the North-Eastern Division, it is stated that the Government influence has been extended to include several new tribes, and there has been a general decrease in crime, the total trial cases being as much as 61 per cent, in comparison with the previous year.

The Northern Division is apparently the most unhealthy of the divisions; pioneer and Governmental work is attended with great difficulty and danger. Frequent and severe attacks of fever keep the Government officers back from their work, and the expenditure on useful works meagre.

the death roll is a serious one. One of the principal achievements recorded is the cutting of a new road from Buna Bay to the Yodda Valley goldfield. The greater part of the work was done by the natives of wild savages—local tribes who until recently refused to submit to or even parley with the Government. By fact and forbearance Mr. Monckton, the Resident Magistrate and his officers succeeded in winning their confidence, and they came in shoals to assist in felling the huge high and dense scrub through which the road passes.

"The difference between the Western Division and the other Divisions," says the report, "has frequently been a subject of remark. As far as native types is concerned the difference between a Western man and a man of the Port Moresby district or Eastern Division is as diverse probably as that between a West African negro and a Malagasy. They are the precise opposite of each other in physiognomy, figure and character. While the Western Division consists almost entirely of low, flat country, the Eastern is a rugged mass of mountains and hills. Neither in their methods of fighting, dancing, or living do they in the least degree correspond with each other. In one matter, however, they are alike, and that is in their intense belief in sorcery. The more acquainted we become with the native, the more we see that the mainspring of his life is his fear of, or his reliance upon, sorcery in all his intricate mazes. Until this factor is recognised as being ever present in the native mind, the white man will never as much as begin to understand the Papuan character. Even so, it is scarcely possible that any European can ever be in complete sympathy with a native, however much he may wish it. Up to a certain point, and allowing for a little give and take, no material difficulty will arise, but at some point or other, before one has got far, there comes a bit, and this is where the two minds diverge, and they can never meet beyond that point except by a strained and unnatural sympathetic effort. At this phase of the native mind becomes more apparent, the difficulty of grappling with it to some larger extent."

Owing to the fact that there has been no inclination shown by white people to settle in the Western Division, that part of the Possession has not received the same amount of administrative attention as the other parts. It comprises an immense tract of country, the greater portion of which is probably well adapted to sugar culture, and as the Fly River drains the greater part of these rich alluvial plains, and is navigable to moderately large vessels for 200 miles or more from the mouth, there can be little doubt that a prosperous future lies before it.

The revenue of the Possession amounted to £22,227, as compared with £19,107 for the year 1902-3. The principal increase was in Customs duties, which yielded £4,160 1s. 7d. more than the previous year. The revenue was supplemented by a grant of £20,000 from the Commonwealth, bringing the total up to £42,227. The total expenditure was £45,763 1s. 4d., leaving the credit balance, or, as the Treasurer would call it, a surplus of £6,473 1s. 1d.

The value of the imports was £77,531, the chief items being—Meat, £9,499 (increase £2,355); tobacco, £8,010 (£1,616); drapery, £6,813 (£1,505); rice, £6,771; wine and spirits, £4,685; flour, £1,791 (£327); hardware, £1,596 (£1,433); biscuits, £1,347 (£425); machinery, £1,328; beer, £1,305 (£244); fish, £1,275 (£127); butter, £1,273 (£127); ham and bacon, £1,245 (£114); sugar, £1,151 (£134); knives, £1,104 (£114); timber, £1,063; other articles, £29,507 (£5,619).

The chief articles of export were—Gold, £5,686 (increase £15,361); sandal-wood, £8,382 (£3,889); copra, £3,933 (£151); beche-de-mer, £1,431 (decrease £5,661); natural history specimens, £1,250 (increase £9,10); pearls, £1,225 (£75); other articles, £3,593 (decrease £1,362).

Bosche-de-mer is the only chief article of export showing a decline.

GERMANY'S HARD TASK.

RESUME OF THE HERERO REBELLION.

The colonies of Germany have proved especially failures even in the times of peace, but the particular colony of German South-West Africa, with its present widely-scattered, harassing war, is nothing less than a tragedy of hideous administration with the inevitable nemesis of native trouble.

In 1884 what is now German South-West Africa was the happy hunting ground of a few adventurous spirits, German, English and Dutch, who shot big game and traded with the natives. Some German missionaries also laboured in this uninviting district, over which Capotow exerted a very slight authority.

In 1883 a German named Luederitz bought a concession from a Hottentot in the South, and in 1884 Prince Bismarck proclaimed a protectorate over all the territory between the Orange River in the south and Portuguese West Africa in the north, the area being finally arranged at 322,470 square miles, containing a native population of 230,000, made up of tribes of Kaffir and Hottentot blood, some half-caste, and a few Bushmen.

The Northern Division is apparently the most unhealthy of the divisions; pioneer and Governmental work is attended with great difficulty and danger. Frequent and severe attacks of fever keep the Government officers back from their work, and the expenditure on useful works meagre.

KIDNEY DISEASE TAKES YOU UNAWARES.

Until kidney disease has reached a serious stage it seldom gives any more serious a warning than a pain or dull ache in the back, urinary disorders, rheumatic pains, impurity of the blood, dropsical swellings, dizzy spells, or irregular heart. This is the reason it is so generally fatal, for often the sufferer does not know these warnings are signs of kidney disorder.

Recognising the great need of a medicine that would act on the kidneys alone, without weakening the system by affecting the bowels, James Dean devoted many years of his life to the study of it, and the perfection of his Dean's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine is made from pure vegetable roots and herbs which act on the kidneys only. Dean's Pills are special kidney help. When a cold, misuse of beer, spirits and tea, or any other cause, puts extra work on the kidneys, Dean's Pills give the additional help needed, when the delicate kidney tissue is weakened or clogged. Dean's Pills strengthen and cleanse it, when the bladder-walls and urinary passages are inflamed and clogged with impurities, Dean's Pills allay the irritation and remove the cause, by driving off the clinging poisons. The genuine Dean's Backache Kidney Pills cure, not only the disorder, but the cure; they give tone to the kidneys themselves, by taking them just the constituents, parts necessary, to rebuild them back to their natural strength.

Dean's Backache Kidney Pills are 2/9 a box, or 13/- for 6 boxes. To be had of all chemists and medicine-drokers, or direct from the proprietors the Foster-McIntosh Co., 8, Woll's Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price. [73-26]

The natives showed no love for their new masters, whose severity was not moderated by tact. Hendrik Witbooi, the Hottentot chief, fought the Germans for more than two years, yielding only on favourable terms, as the natives were quick to notice. There was a slight truce with the Hereros (who are of Kaffir blood) in 1896, and then the Germans settled numbered about 3,500.

In November 1903 the Bondelzwart Hottentots blazed up in insurrection at Warmbad in the extreme south, the immediate cause being the execution of a chief by a German officer. At that time there were only 800 soldiers in the whole of the vast territory. The colonists numbered about 16,000.

A hastily-organised column hurried from Windhoek, in the centre of the colony, and after three very anxious months the rebellion was put down.

In the meantime, in January 1904, the Hereros had taken advantage of the absence of troops from the centre of the colony, and rose in their turn, starting the real war, which is still devastating the country. Massacres and looting followed. Windhoek was threatened. In February troops from Germany began to pour into the country, but could make little headway against the blacks. Okahandja, to the north, and Omaheke, still further north, were surrounded and only relieved after desperate fighting.

In March, Major van Glensappel, with ten officers and thirty-six men, lost touch with his main body, and was surprised by the Hereros, losing seven officers and nineteen men killed.

In the same month it was officially announced that 5,000 Hereros were in the field. In April, Von Glensappel took his revenge by defeating a force of 4,000 Hereros, killing 300 of them.

Things looked so black at the beginning of May that Colonel Lutwyne the Governor and Commander-in-Chief called urgently for 1,500 officers and two batteries of artillery. The German Government then appointed Lieutenant-General von Trotha as Commander-in-Chief of the Force, and he arrived at Swakopmund on 13th June, 1904. This ends the first stage of the war.

The fighting had been mainly in a wide area around Windhoek. The bravest efforts of the Germans had been thwarted again and again by want of water, as was the case in our campaigns in Somaliland. Including the murders of settlers the German losses amounted to about 600 dead.

General von Trotha found himself with 8,000 officers and men, sixty guns opposed to about 15,000 Hereros, many of whom had rifles. In August he advanced in force to crush the Hereros, who were entrenched in the Windhoek district, about 200 miles north of Windhoek, but after a severe battle, resulting in nearly 600 casualties to the Germans, the Hereros, after losing 1,100 of their men and thousands of cattle, managed to disperse.

In October the greatest disaster of the war fell on the Germans. Hendrik Witbooi and his clan, who had hitherto fought for the Germans, rebelled. The Witboois occupy the Gibon district 25 miles south of Windhoek, and so a new campaign in the south began. The reason for this defection was probably the appointment of General von Trotha over the head of Colonel Lutwyne, whom the Witboois regarded as the embodiment of German authority. The story that a missionary of the Ethiopian Church was the cause is probably incorrect. The outlaw Morango and the Bondelzwarts (who had been "pacified") joined Hendrik Witbooi, and the situation in the south became hopeless. By now the Germans had 10,000 men in the field. The number has been nearly doubled since.

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34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

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Gives Strength and Vigour.

Bovril is highly nutritious it quickly
relieves fatigue after great exertion
and gives invaluable aid in the
exhaustion and depression which
follow many ailments.

1609

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

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THE ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED
Most young and middle-aged men never know that their scalps are loaded with microscopic growths until the hair has "general" fall-out. Nature saves her vanity by covering the scalp with falling hair, but the discovery of the dandruff germ is too

losing to the scalp to be saved. Drug Stores, \$1.00.

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JOINT SERVICES.**

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
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AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL... "KINTUCK"	On 4th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL... "CALICHA"	On 17th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL... "DEUCALION"	On 24th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL... "MENELAUS"	On 31st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL... "PIN-YSUEY"	On 13th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL... "HECTOR"	On 8th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL... "GLAUCUS"	On 14th November.

HOMEWARDS.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP... "ALCINOUS"	On 7th October.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL... "AGAMEMNON"	On 15th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP... "DIOME"	On 24th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP... "MACHAON"	On 7th November.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL... "CHINGWO"	On 15th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP... "KINTUCK"	On 21st November.

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKO- HAMA...	"PINGSUEY"

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [9-10]

Hongkong, 25th September, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	On 3rd October.
SWATOW, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN	On 6th October.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	On 9th October.
CEBU AND ILOIO ...	On 11th October.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, POINTE DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS, VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE...	"CHINGTU"

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Surgeon is carried.

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[11]

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905.

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BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

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VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	Saturday, October 14th
HYADES	3,733	Geo. Wright	Saturday, November 21st
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Friday, November 22nd
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Saturday, December 9th
PLEIADES	3,733	F. G. Parington	Friday, December 29th

Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

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For further information apply to—

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GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.THE CO.'S S.S. LEAVING
* TAMSBUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOITHE CHARTERED S.S. LEAVING
FOR ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOI

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THE CO.'S S.S. LEAVING
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* This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted
throughout with electric light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office

at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 12th September, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KÖBE, YOKOHAMA AND
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 Tons Com. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN" 3,882 Tons Com. S. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons Com. E. Botham, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
"TARTAR" 4,425 Tons Com. W. Davison, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons Com. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... via St. Lawrence E. 2d. via New York E. 2d.

Intermediate on Steamers, 2d. via St. Lawrence E. 2d. via New York E. 2d.

and 1st Class Rail 2d. via St. Lawrence E. 2d. via New York E. 2d.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th October will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th October, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [2235]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th October will be subject to rent.

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Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [2235]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 6th October.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th October will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1905. [9-16]

FROM ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SEGOVIA"

Captain Schoenfeld, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before To-day.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th Oct., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [2254]

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Com. R. Martens 20th Sept.

Andromeda, cruiser, 12,500 tons, 16 guns, 1,6500

